

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11TH, 1898.

NUMBER 41

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Travellers' Directory.

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Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (domestic); returning leaves S. Paulo at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Paulista.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lamerby: Central Railway and Lamerby express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LIXIA and CRUIZEIRO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Juiz de Fora.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Canabarro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 1.49 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barea leaves the Petropolis pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.30 a. m.) for Mauá pier (to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond) also at 7 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all rail route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Petropolis. Transfer station of Leopoldina Railway where trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included at 7.58 a. m. and 5.35 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all rail route trains leave at 8.11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The train leaves Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 5.30 p. m. for Mauá pier and thence for Petropolis. An additional service train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo: Barea leaves the Princesa Mariahus at 8.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Mariluz. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 5.30 p. m. daily, and at 8.30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mariluz on Saturdays at 5.15 p. m. and leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.30 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rom Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 a. m. and 3 p. m., and 4.30 and 7 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. The hours are ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 5.30 and 8 p. m., descending 8.30, 10.30, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.35, 5.30 and 8 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory.

P. S. LERAYTON—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Unia, composite. Custos: Hon. C. Petropolis.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 10 de Março. EUGENE SEPPER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti, composite. Custos: Hon. C. Petropolis.

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Immaculada Conceição, and Mornings at 10 a. m. to be arranged with the Chaplain.

REV. CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain, 7, Rua Antea, S. Domingos.

REJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 124—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Scriptures, at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6.30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical Sunday and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catic, English services at 10 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. at Fabrica Caraca, Sunday School at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERBECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Botafeira, Services in Portuguese, every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis 35.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors.

Cahn 352.

IGreja Presbiteriana DO RACHICHO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Largo do Rachicho, Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN B. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

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Professional Directory.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Canabarro Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Agua, H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 18, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperial), 1st floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 47, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. R. A. W. Slom, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has signed a contract with Sr. Bernardino Riejo, granting him a tobacco monopoly for five years for the sum of \$122,000.00.

—It is announced that the new cruiser *Dagoberto* is sufficiently advanced to warrant the dispatch of a crew to England to bring her out. The officers and crew will soon leave for England.

—Sir Berry Chesick-Smith, the consul-general here, has intimated to the officials at the Intendencia that on the 5th prox. there will arrive at Valparaiso a British man-of-war for the special purpose of holding a naval court to try and sentence the men who took part in the mutiny on board the British bark *Antiope* at present in the bay. The men are in prison, and the consul requests that they be handed over by the authorities on the day in question to be tried on board the man-of-war.—*Chilian Times*, Aug. 2.

—All the people of this city have so completely lost all interest in municipal matters, and have so thoroughly abandoned all hope of an improvement in municipal body itself has evoked no comment outside of purely political circles. The corporation, from the date of its election, has been divided into two pretty equally balanced factions, which have fought each other with tenacity, and at times with ferocity, for the possession of power. This power, this goal of civic ambition, is supposed to exist in the offices of the municipal mayors.

—To attain this goal the Municipality has been and still is, divided into two bands of implacable foes. Seats have been declared vacant, new elections, to be in turn contested in the courts of law, have taken place, but the two hostile, nearly evenly balanced factions continued to exist with deplorable consequences to the city. Quietly, however, one of the villos, who had obtained considerable notoriety as being one of the fiercest of his faction, whether through remorse for past misdeeds or with an eye to future election is not quite clear, changed sides, and, as consequence, the attitude of the members towards each other has been considerably modified for the better. Thanks to this improved attitude it has been possible to proceed to the election of mayor and sub-mayors. This election had been considerably delayed in consequence of faction fights, but, owing to what is termed in office parlance a political evolution, it has at length been effected, and the three posts of mayor and sub-mayors have been bestowed in such a manner, it is alleged, as to give general satisfaction to the dwelling political aspirants which have a dwelling-place in the municipal board-room. Considerable stress has been laid on the circumstance that the meeting at which the election in question took place was quiet and orderly, and this fact is held to be, in some quarters, an augury that the municipality is about to enter upon an era of tranquillity.—*Chilian Times*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The new Argentine cruiser *General Riego* left Specia for Buenos Aires on the 5th inst.

—The would-be assassin of President Boria, Raveca, has been condemned at Montevideo to three years imprisonment.

—A propaganda has been initiated in the provinces in Argentina against improving the value of the currency. Gen. Roca is said to be in favor of maintaining the quotation gold at or above 250. The impression seems to have become a conviction that cheap money is a benefit to the agricultural interests of the country.

—We were pleased to receive copies of our esteemed contemporary, *The North Ocean* of Buenos Aires by the *Cyde*, which we had missed for a few weeks. In literature, political perspective and general liveliness, it stands high, if not highest, amongst our South American exchanges. Its editor fears God but is not afraid of God or of anybody or anything else except time-serving and wrong-doing.

—In an interview with politicians intimate with General Roca it has leaked out that the President-elect is much in favour of private alcohol monopoly, and the matter of creating a monopoly in tobacco and matches has also been taken up, but of these latter the chances are more remote. The idea of disarming the army and navy does not seem to find much favour, but at the same time it is hinted that considerable economies are to be introduced in all branches of the administration, especially by the suppression of small departments of no importance. General Roca is against the large salaries that are being paid for little work, but he should also look to the expenses that are collected extra-officially.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The *B. A. Standard* prophesied great things for Argentina when Sacaz Peña came into office, again when Dr. Uribe came into office, and on various changes of ministry during the terms. Our memory does not go quite far enough, but possibly it also prophesied great things over *marzo* Calman, for it generally has an unimpaired admiration for anyone coming into office. It now prophesies great things over General Roca and his new cabinet. We shall see whether it contrives to hit the mark this time. In the meantime, the readers of its article which we quote to-day would do well to cut out the article, put it in an envelope, seal it, date it, and open it two years hence. They will then be in a position to judge how much of it is correct.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The marriage of Mr. G. Anderson of the staff of Messrs Wilson, Sons and Co. of this city and Miss Hooper was celebrated at Holy Trinity Church on Wednesday afternoon, and was a quiet but pretty wedding. The bride looked remarkably pretty in the traditional white and orange blossoms, and was accompanied by two charming bridesmaids, Miss Cooper and Miss Harley. In the absence of the bride's father through illness, she was given away by her brother Mr. David Hooper, Mr. Dimbar acted as best man and Mr. Weir Reid as groomsmen. Mr. G. Lloyd Davies officiated at the organ in his usual masterly style. The church was crowded with friends of the fair and popular bride, the fair sex predominating. After a short honeymoon in the camp, says *The Montevideo Times*, the newly married couple, to whom we wish every happiness, will reside at Belgrano, Buenos Aires.

—Our contemporary the *Buenos Aires* of La Plata has started a professional beauty competition, similar to what was carried out a few years ago in London. The newspaper on this occasion requires that readers shall send in the names of those who are considered the most beautiful in La Plata, the fair lady to whom the most votes are given in this respect to receive a prize of some sort with the privilege of seeing her name in print, with a host of others although it must be borne in mind that the votes will be sent in by the stern sex and the ladies will have no voice in the matter, and will not be asked whether they would like to figure in the competition or not. It remains to be seen how this contest will be accepted here, but one thing is certain that there is not a bad little heart-burning whatever the result may be, for jealousy will not doubt play a very active part in the matter. For our part, we consider the whole proceeding to be an insult to the fair sex.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—It is announced officially that when General Roca assumes the presidency, on the 12th of next month, he will by special decree authorize the formation and general minister of an Italian legion 20,000 strong. Captain Roca, the organizer of the legion, is making final arrangements to get his men together. The legion will be organized on a plan entirely different to that of the Argentine army. Its duties will also be different, and it will be practically independent of the Argentine military authorities. The error and folly of this Italian legion will be apparent when it is too late. If Italians are as they profess to be, really anxious to take up arms for this country, they will submit to the rules of the National Guard. In case of war, they would then be of some service, or at least be in a position to be of assistance; but as a separate organization and tactical unit they will be a Frankenstein creation for General Roca and his friends.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The real Argentina is rather hidden away just now behind the foggy weather of patriotism, jingoism and militarism—in fact, not very much in evidence owing to all the *travellers* processioning and all the *travellers* of a blatant press. A stranger visiting the country might be pardoned for imagining that it is peopled by hordes the greater part of whom are Italians, and that we are not producing anything but patriotic leagues, 20th of September processions, and leading articles of an incendiary character. But such an impression, although to a great extent justifiable, would be most erroneous. Down to the docks the steamers are loading live stock and grain for shipment to foreign ports. The freezing establishments are slaughtering thousands of sheep per day for European markets. The brokers from the woolen mills of Belgium and France are running over the competing testing the quality of the season's clip and, peradventure, buying thousands of tons of the textile at encouraging prices. It is true that many hundreds of people are leading the *travellers* danger over the Chilean question, but many thousands too are occupied in minding their own affairs, and ardently wishing for peace and favourable weather for the shearing and for the crops.

Not in her detestable journalism must we look for the genuine Argentina, the country of labour, of science, and of a great industrial and financial future, not in the parings of charlatans must we seek for reflections of her real strength and stability. Not in the brass band, rock's leather, flag waving *fratellanza*, anti-religious processions, must we look for the genuinely Christian and charitable Argentina that supports so many beneficent institutions and gives so freely to the poor. All this carnival of jingoism, all this cult of the bloody shirt is only an accidental, transitory, superficial attack of tone-deafness. It does not represent Argentine feeling at all. It is a logged glum, a sham of the most despicable shoddiness, a fetch that will emigrate later on. The real Argentina is preparing for the shearing and the harvest, and is wishing all this infernal anent patriotism at the bottom of the Plate.—*Southern Cross*, B. Aires.

The island of Tristan d'Acunha, with its 63 inhabitants, is about to be visited by H. M. S. "Thrush," and the philanthropic public is informed that the vessel will convey to the islanders any parcel not weighing more than 14 lb. at the rate of 8d. a pound. A lot of useful things for a beleaguered population can be packed into a parcel of that weight, but the chief requirements of the d'Acunhans are a cure for rats and a cure for souls. There is no minister on the island, but it is overrun with rats. In the case of a really good minister, those who wish to help the islanders must do so with rat poison or terriers.—*Financial News*, Sept. 16.

latter hold the concession. The Mogyama directors rule the roost. They can open and shut stations, as they would snuff boxes, or pocket knives, along the whole length of their line, be the damage to business and property what it may; and none may presume to call them to account. Their concession is a privilege to "explore" the public, not to serve it. It is their command; it is for the public to pay and obey. Such is their bond. Of course if the law allow it, and the court award it, the public must kiss the rod. But whether this interpretation be a correct one, remains to be seen. The government, by ordering the re-opening of Lige station, imposing a fine on the Mogyama Company of 100,000 for each day during which the station remains closed, and by following this up with the threat of further action according to law, in case of non-compliance, seems to have begun well. It is to be hoped that it still holds in reserve, in given circumstances, and in the last resort, at least, the power to withdraw its charter from this company, which so cynically sets at naught both private right and public authority.

In the meantime, the quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

Whether, or no, the Mogyama invaders, having come for wool, will go back shorn; whether, or no, the government will maintain its present firm and dignified attitude, protecting by its power the rights of the public it represents; or will in the end, endorse the arrogant pretensions of an association of financial speculators to set up an *imperium in imperio*,—or worse still, in *republica*—in which everything is to be made subordinate to private schemes and intrigues—are questions whose solution, especially at the present juncture, will be watched with close attention, not only by capitalists both here and abroad, but by all who take an interest in the progress and prosperity of Brazil.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,
ANGLO-PAULISTA.

6th October, 1898.

THE ILL-FATED HAPSBURGS.

Apogee of the tragic death of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, the *Daily Mail* gives the following record of the Hapsburg family in recent years:—"The house of Hapsburg is remarkable as being one of the most unfortunate of reigning families. The Crown Prince died a violent death at Mayerling in 1889. The Duchess d'Alençon, sister of the Empress Elizabeth, was burnt to death in Paris last year. The Emperor Maximilian of Mexico lost his throne and was shot at Queretaro in 1867. The Archduke John, who dropped his dual title and served as a common seaman, was drowned off the coast of Brazil. The Archduchess Matilda was accidentally burnt to death. Prince Louis of Tarent committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea. The Archduke Ladislaus was shot while hunting. To these may be added the fate of two emperors of the Empire, King Louis II of Bavaria, who committed suicide, and the present King Otto, who is confined in a lunatic asylum."

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret, Chateau d'Arlay, and "Shiraz" in barrels ready for bottling.

EMPRESA FILATELICAL INTERNACIONAL.

Buys, sells, exchanges and receives rare stamps on consignment.

REA 19 DE MARÇO, No. 21,
Rio de Janeiro.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,
RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is especially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward... 15\$000 a day
Private room... 20\$000 a day

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge Dr. RAYMUNDO BASTIENNA, No. 75, Rua 19 de Março (10 p.m.), or to the Treasurer, No. 8, Rua 19 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 5, Rua da Candelaria.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house.

DOUX & FERREIRA,
Rua dos Ourives No. 49.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7

P. O. Box 861, RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on shore under Telephone 75.

A. GODFREY & C.

Stock and Share Brokers.

CANADA HOUSE.

BALDWIN STREET,

BRISTOL, (England).

Telegraphic Address: "AGILE-BRISTOL"

BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, London.

Correspondence invited from intending investors.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

Mrs. LAMBERT GIBBS,
No. 118, Príncipe da Beira, Botafogo.

WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. CRASHLEY & Co.
Rochester, New York
United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2-horse-power and the other of 6-horse-power both new, and both of the Korting system will be sold cheap in cash.

Inquire at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

In any capacity, in office or store, book-keeping in single and double entry, English, Portuguese and Spanish. Letters at this office to

SITUATION.

Agent required by large English manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing for Rio de Janeiro. An excellent opening for a gentleman having connections with the ladies and gentlemen's mantle and clothing trade. Apply by letter giving full particulars and references to H. R. V. Care of Mr. P. V. Agier, 11 Clements Lane, London, E. C., England.

ROOMS TO LET.

Two or three good rooms to let in S. Domingos, convenient for sea bathing (Rua Viçosa beach). Apply to M. T. D. *Rio News* office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A situation is wanted by a young man recently arrived from the West Indies who has had five years experience as custom-house clerk. Speaks Portuguese, Spanish, as well as English. Apply A. B. C. *Rio News* office.

TO LET

Rua Senador Vergueiro 45.

Four good rooms suitable for 2 or more gentlemen, near to sea baths and a line of tram passing the door. Apply Crashley & Co., 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the *Antidote* remedy. Several of the most distinguished physicians and naval officers, and all the other members and crew of the *St. Michael* and *St. Michael* have been cured of sea sickness by the use of this remedy. It is the only remedy in this line, that is, the only remedy that is not a preventive measure.

On the 21st ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote as follows: "My late partner W. L. whom I recommended the *Antidote* for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Grand Prêtre writes as follows: "The application and observations he had made on board the *St. Michael* and *St. Michael* have been treated with the *Antidote* of St. Michael. In 24 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. *One of each of the following patients treated with the same remedy*. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the *St. Michael* A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent seasickness, who, after 24 hours, was completely cured. The *Antidote* of St. Michael, from which he had been suffering for a month before his arrival in London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

In view of these results are here still another proof of the fact that the *Antidote* of St. Michael is a most reliable remedy for sea sickness, and that it is easily employed with success.

On the 17th October, 1898, the surgeon of the *St. Michael* Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Menezes, writes as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the *Antidote* of St. Michael against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried with the most successful results. The *Antidote* of St. Michael is a most reliable remedy for sea sickness, and that it is easily employed with success."

Capital Federal, Oct. 17th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Menezes.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Lauro wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898. Mr. J. H. de Miranda—According to my promise I have the pleasure to send you today, the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the wife of whom I have spoken, who was so much cured of the effects of the *Antidote* of St. Michael against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried with the most successful results. The *Antidote* of St. Michael is a most reliable remedy for sea sickness, and that it is easily employed with success."

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

OCT. 4.—An American official has published the entire losses suffered by the United States during the recent war as 107 officers and 2,853 soldiers.

Col. Hay has informed a newspaper correspondent that the cabinet is seriously considering the question of intervention in China. Admiral Dewey has received orders to send the *Baltimore* to Tientsin at once.

The committee of enquiry into the sounds alleged to have taken place during the war, have inspected the encampment of Dr. Steinberg, the chief of the medical department, and presented him with an autograph letter from President McKinley regarding him to publish before the end of October a full statement of all his department did throughout the campaign. (This telegram is decidedly mixed.)

Mr. David Hill, president of Rochester University has been appointed assistant secretary of state.

General Otis telegraphs to the government that in the past three months, four officers and 80 men of the American army have fallen victims to the climate.

Spain.

OCT. 3.—Telegrams from Manila announce the taking of Bugayan by the Spaniards. In the fight 27 Tagalos were killed and the Spaniards seized two cannons, 35 rifles and 6,000 cartridges. In another combat close to Anson, a Tagalo expedition from Parik trying to effect a landing was met by a Spanish force annihilated there and completely defeated, leaving 31 killed and wounded in the hands of the victors.

It is now reported that the evacuation of Porto Rico cannot be completed by the 6th inst. as fixed by the protocol on account of a total lack of transports.

OCT. 4.—The Queen regent who was selected as the arbitrator on the question of limits between Chili and Peru, has selected Sr. Hernandez Gimenez to act on her behalf. A crowd of roughs stoned several houses which had refused to pay war taxes in Barcelona. They were principally foreign firms supplying electric power and gas.

There is a serious dispute between the cabinet and the Spanish Transatlantic Company as to the bringing back of the Spanish soldiers to Spain. It is expected to be settled amicably.

Great Britain.

OCT. 3.—The Chinese legation in London not having received any confirmation of the death of the Emperor continues to recognise him as the reigning sovereign.

British and Russian sailors have been landed to protect their respective consulates as the Chinese rioters are threatening them with attack. The sailors are posted outside to beat off all rioters.

The derisives attacked Col. Parsons in Gedaraf, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Reuter's correspondent in Valparaiso says that Chili made four proposals to Argentina for the settlement of the Punta de Atencas question, all of which were rejected by the Argentine representative without proposing any alternative plans.

OCT. 4.—Admiral Canavero, the Italian minister for foreign affairs, has addressed a note to all the foreign powers asking them to give the admirals in Crete carte blanche to act in case of emergency as they may deem fit.

The *Standard* denies the news that Fashoda is being discussed by the French and English governments as the latter will admit no discussion on the matter.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the wife of the Italian minister in Pekin was stoned by the mob, and several Americans were also assaulted. The diplomatic corps has sent a joint note asking for the punishment of the guilty persons.

Admiral Noel has announced his intention to use the greatest severity against any Cretan found with arms after the expiration of the time for delivery.

France.

OCT. 3.—The general army staff is now said to have given up the idea of prosecuting Col. Picquet for falsifying evidence, but intend to accuse him on other grounds.

The *Freunde* says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Major Esterhazy, but he is still in London.

A banquet is being organized in honor of Emile Zola which will take place on that writer's return to Paris.

Captain Marchand has been confirmed in the rank of major as commander of the French expedition in Fashoda.

The British and French governments have agreed to discuss the Fashoda question without waiting for the report of Marchand. A French officer has, however, been officially sent out to the Nile to hurry up Marchand's despatches.

The French minister of foreign affairs has given up an isolated suite of rooms to the American and Spanish peace commissioners. At one end of the conference table Mr. William Day sits, and at the other Sr. Montero de los Rios, the two presidents. The first meeting only lasted half an hour and dealt with the question of the Philippines, as the Spanish government wishes to interfere immediately and crush the insurrection.

OCT. 4.—The *Siecle* denounces the Marquis Du Paty de Clam as an accomplice of Ester-

hazy in the falsification of documents against Dreyfus and asks the attorney-general to give it a chance to prove its statements, or the truth of which it asserts is known to him.

The *Pigani* says that M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, intends to present the Fashoda question at the next meeting of the cabinet.

An article in the *Revue des Revues*, signed by Alexandre de Rover, says that of the 45,000 families who claim titles of nobility in France, only 400 really possess patents. The article has created a sensation. (This should be interesting to American heirs-at-law.)

General Merritt, who has recently arrived from the Philippines, declared himself favorable to the autonomy of those islands under the tutelage of the United States.

From The Economist September 17th, 1898.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE

CONFIDENCE in the efficiency of the Brazilian financial scheme will not be strengthened by an examination of the estimates for 1899 that have been drawn up by the minister of finance; for they show that even with the help of the moratorium the government is still unable to make ends meet. The revenue for the year is set down at \$311,661,000, and the expenditure at \$360,000,000, thus leaving a deficit of \$48,339,000, which it is proposed to cover by a draft upon the savings bank deposits. And how these funds are made up, as well as how the various items compare with the estimates for the current year, is shown in the following statement:—

	1898.	1899.
Import duties, storage, light,		
and other dues, &c.	\$11,270,000	\$60,220,000
Export duties	1,500,000	15,000,000
Internal taxes	\$1,142,000	\$6,222,000
Mortgage	11,000,000	11,000,000
Revenue	10,500,000	11,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts	10,500,000	11,000,000
	\$41,712,000	\$105,442,000

	1898.	1899.
Ministry of Justice and Interior	\$6,000,000	\$10,000,000
Foreign Affairs	1,500,000	1,000,000
Military	2,000,000	2,750,000
War	2,000,000	4,000,000
Industry, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Finance	\$5,000,000	\$9,000,000
	\$20,000,000	\$38,750,000

It is claimed for the estimates of revenue that they have been drawn up in a much more cautious spirit than has been the case hitherto. Seeing, however, that it is now calculated that the receipts for the current year, which were estimated at \$339,107,000, will not exceed, if they amount to, \$300,000,000, it can hardly be said that the estimate for 1899 of \$341,661,000, even with the aid of the moratorium, represents a safe margin. It is, however, hoped from a measure to authorize the collection of 30 per cent. of the duties in gold; and in the excise new duties on matches and salt are proposed which are estimated to produce an additional revenue of \$5,000,000. But whether this increase of taxation will be sanctioned remains to be seen, for the people are not very tolerant of internal taxation, the amount of which at present is very small, and they are not likely to have been rendered any more so by the adoption of the financial scheme which promised a temporary alleviation of their burdens.

In the estimated expenditure for 1899 there is shown, as compared with the estimate for 1898, a reduction of only about \$26,500,000, whereas the economies to be effected in the charge for the debt during the period of the moratorium were calculated to amount to \$11,000,000. But a comparison with 1898 is illusory, for this reason—that the estimate of the loss on exchange for that year was very far under the mark. It was placed at \$110,000,000, whereas, with exchange at 91, as it was when the financial scheme was adopted, the actual loss of the year would have amounted to \$162,000,000. Besides, the estimates for 1899 include the equivalent in paper money of the exchange of 181 of the bonds to be issued during the moratorium in payment of the interest of the foreign debt and railway guarantees in lieu of gold. Accordingly, in the estimates for 1899, there is entered a loss on exchange of \$63,000,000, which represents, not an actual payment, but part of the sum which under the scheme has to be deposited in certain specified banks and either used to withdraw and destroy paper money or to be remitted here by purchasing exchange at 181 per milreis should it rise to that figure. The object of this provision was to rise the exchange value of the milreis by reducing the volume of the paper currency, and ultimately, if the exchange could be lifted up as high as 181, to accumulate a gold fund here to be available when the payment of interest in cash was resumed. It would appear, however, as if there were already an intention to depart from the agreement in this particular, for there is a talk of applying the money, not to the redemption of the paper currency, but to the redemption of the internal debt. That would, of course, defeat the main object of the scheme had in view in creating the fund, since it would do nothing towards correcting the redundancy of the paper currency, which has been mainly instrumental in bringing down exchange. It would also go far to destroy confidence in the success of the scheme, since if the government departed from its terms on such an essential point there would be no knowing how far they would ultimately consider themselves bound by it. But without anticipating any such breach of

faith, it is very evident that if the funding scheme is to be made to bring about the desired result, the finances of the country will have to be managed with the utmost care and with a strong hand. As it is, even in a budget which takes what must be characterized as a somewhat sanguine view at the revenue possibilities, it estimates the administrative expenditure at a figure which has been considerably exceeded in previous years, there is a gap left that has to be filled with borrowed money. That is not a promising beginning, and it remains to be seen to what extent the new President will be able to mend matters.

From The Times of Nov. August 22.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES IN BRAZIL.

ASPECTS OF RAILWAY EXPENDITURE AND A LESSON FOR BONHOLDERS.

When the sovereign remedy for the ills of Brazilian finance was declared to be the leasing of the Central railway, the *Times* of New York, while admitting the value of the line, stated that it was a "hot-bed of nepotism." The expression, and our general policy on the subject of the lease, disturbed some of the pro-Brazilian organs, but time has shown pretty conclusively who was in the right.

As a further contribution to the subject, the following narrative from a São Paulo newspaper is worth quoting. The line referred to is not the Central railway, but is run in much the same way. "Some time ago," says our contemporary, "a general was sent to one of the northern states to investigate the management of a government railway. He belonged to the set of men who had made themselves obnoxious by their endeavors in the service of reform and here are some of his experiences: The very first day he found in one of the rooms of a railway station a strong young man who was doing nothing. Thinking the young fellow had come to see him, he asked, 'Do you wish anything, my friend?' 'No, sir; I am employed here.' 'So! What are your duties?' 'I have to fill the water jugs in the engine every day.' The general was a little astonished. In the next room he discovered another half-baked young man smoking a cigarette. 'Are you an employee?' he asked. 'Yes, sir. I am the assistant of the gentlemen in the next room.'"

"But that was nothing to what was to come. The general had already been informed that the 18 employed 18 engineers, while only eight were working. He ordered that in future these men should at least take turns about. The next day one of these 'engineers,' a headless man, came to him and told him that he could not act as a locomotive to save his life. 'Then he had no concern on the job?' 'Well, you see, General, this is my way. My family are poor, but I wanted to study law. We've got some influence, so I managed to get an appointment as honorary engineer, to make a living while I pursue my studies.'"

Exactly. An appointment as "honorary engineer" while he pursued his studies meant that the revenue was absolutely the net amount of the 18 employed for his employment. Multiply this instance by hundreds, and little wonder explanation is needed of the diagram and wretched waste and prodigality which have given Brazil an excuse for declining to pay her creditors.

FESTIVITIES ON R. M. S. CLYDE.

On September 15th, on R. M. S. Clyde, during her outward voyage a very pretty and successful move-dress ball was held. All the dancers appeared at dinner in their costumes, and their vocal efforts to the song were greeted with the applause they so justly deserved. At 8.30 p.m. the whole passenger as adjourned to the lower saloon, which had been cleared for dancing and had been tastefully decorated with flags under the superintendence of Captain Powles. The carefully chosen programme was as follows:—Lancers, Interv. Lancers, Washington Post, Valse, Hoch-lut-Schottische and Galop. Among the dancers could be noticed Mrs. Hampson of Buenos Aires as Lady Teazle, in pink and diamonds with powder and patches, whilst Mr. Jack Hampson came as Sir Peter Teazle in appropriate costume, making a well matched and noticeable couple. Mrs. Handcock of Montevideo as the Southern Cross and Mr. Handcock as the Vicar of Wakefield. Miss Dickinson (Rosina) appeared as "Night" in black with hair powdered and surmounted by a diamond tiara. Mrs. Weyson of San Paulo made a charming "Runaway Girl" and was universally admired. Schmitz Medeiros of Rio in blue and silver was very good as a "Spanish Baker" and is to be congratulated on her dress. Mrs. Agnew of Natal made a quaint and pretty "Dolly Varden," whilst Miss Baker represented poppies in white and red. Miss Strachan (Rio) was to be seen as a Greek slave, and Mrs. Johnston to be congratulated on her dress as a Japanese with Mr. Johnston hardly to be distinguished from the ship's butcher. Mrs. Schmitz (Rio) looked well as antique Rococo, also Miss Hunter (Rio) as Queen of Hearts, and Miss B. (Rio) as "Pink Domino" concludes the list of ladies. For the gentlemen Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bury of Buenos Aires made pretty, but muscular "Heavenly Twins," and throughout the evening were inseparable. Sir Vincent Barrington came as a cook with the "cordons bleus." Mr. Campbell (B. A.) was noticeable in his Highland kilt with tartan of that ilk, whilst Mr. Bob Hampson appeared in his wig and gown as a

barrister. Mr. Carlisle Davis of Rio made a good knight of living chess, and Mr. Dennis (senior) of Rio was well and cleverly dressed as "Derelict." Mr. Daniel (Fernando) was excellently good as "Black and White" and S. for Medeiros caused much merriment as a Japanese. Mr. Soley as "Domino" and Mr. Dennis as "Punchinello" were good and the usual ship's officers were represented by Captain Alex. Leal (Captain), Mr. Agnew (of Natal), Mr. Santos (Rio) and Mr. Munery as "Boatswain." Captain Powles as M. C. conducted the whole affair with vigor and spirit, and a light supper, during which Her Majesty's health was drunk with 11 light and bonnets, concluded a most enjoyable evening.—*Buenos Aires Standard.*

S. PAULO COFFEE ESTATES COMPANY.

This company, which was formed in June of last year, held its first ordinary annual general meeting at the London offices, 57 1/2 Old Broad Street, Mr. Henry P. Marks (chairman of the Board of directors) presiding.

The chairman in the course of his address to the shareholders, when moving the adoption of the report and accounts, began by apologizing for the delay in calling the meeting, which was occasioned by the necessity of having to send out an experienced representative to put the books in the form required by English law and the rules of the Stock Exchange. This had now been properly done, and he hoped the shareholders would find the report before them satisfactory. The produce for the year 1897 was estimated by the directors at 80,000 arrobas, but he was pleased to tell them that the actual crop amounted to 89,000 arrobas, thus amply proving how carefully the estimates of their agents had been made. He, however, went on to say that their calculations as to price had been considerably upset by the turn prices had taken during the year. When the prospectus was issued the price of coffee was supposed to have reached bottom, being then 38, but before the end of the season, contrary to all expectations, prices had declined to 26, 6d. the lowest figure that has been touched since 1848, when political troubles and disturbances disorganized all trade. But although the net receipts were below their estimate for the year, yet he was pleased to inform them that owing to the excellent quality of the coffee produced and the steadiness with which it was disposed of without waiting for improvement, satisfactory prices under the circumstances were realized. The receipts after paying the cost of administration, initial expenditure consequent on the first year of working, the purchase and setting up of new machinery, &c., were yet sufficient to pay the interest on the debentures, the interim dividend on the preferred shares, to carry forward £2,300 to the reserve fund and leave a small balance to begin the year with. The cause of the low price of coffee he ascribed to the extensive yield, inasmuch as the Brazil crop of 1897-8 reached the unheard of quantity of 10,000,000 bags, against a production in 1897 of 8,600,000, in 1896 of 5,350,000, and in 1895 of 6,717,000 bags. Adversity had its uses and its lessons, and it would teach them economy. But while many of the expenses of the past year would be recalled through the experience and marked intelligence of their manager on the spot, to whom he paid a special tribute of confidence, the new pulping machinery only recently introduced, which only pulped 4 1/2% of the last crop, would pulp 50%, this year, and he had to remind them that pulped coffee obtains a much better appearance and commands a much higher price than the coffee treated in the ordinary manner. He was confident that the coming year would be a profitable one for all concerned. He also paid a high compliment to Messrs. Zerner, Bulow and Co., their agents in S. Paulo, for the efficient way in which they had done business for the company, and also for the excellent manner in which they had carried out their instructions.

The speech was received with applause and the report and accounts were unanimously approved and adopted. The retiring director, Mr. R. Schroder, and the auditor were re-elected, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A countryman walked into a Western newspaper office to advertise the death of a relative. "What is your charge?" he asked of the clerk. "We charge \$2 an inch." "Oh!" said the countryman, "I can't afford that. My friend was six feet three inches."

An exchange goes into the question of how much France has gained by Frenchmen marrying American heiresses, and proposes of the recent marriage of Miss Perkins with her 25 millions of francs is dowry, gives a list of recent marriages with dowries, showing that France has gained 260 millions of francs, within a few years.

I picked up two delicious literary curiosities during my stay in Ireland. The following notice was posted in a pleasure boat belonging to a steamship company on the Suir: "The chairs in the cabin are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them till the ladies are seated." This time I was in the country just after the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. I clipped the following delicious advertisement from a Kingstown paper: "James O'Mahony, wine and spirit merchant, Kingstown, has still on hands a small quantity of the whiskey which was drunk by the Duke of York while in Dublin."

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURBUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11th, 1898.

ACCORDING to an American consular report a consignment of coconuts was sent from Paraguay to London in April last, and realised a net profit of \$1.69 per cwt. They sell in the London market at from £ 11.5s. to £ 11.10s per ton and are considered very saleable because of their richness in oil. If now coconuts can be sent from Paraguay, five or six days by steamer inland from Buenos Aires, to Europe and sold at a profit, why can not Brazil initiate trade in the same product. This country manifestly needs a larger income, and as coconuts can be produced in unlimited quantities at the minimum of cost, it would seem good policy to arrange for their exportation. Then there are many fruits which ought to be staple articles of export and contribute to the wealth of the country. If the Pernambuco pineapple were properly introduced on the London market and then transported with care, it could not fail to bring special prices and prove a lucrative article of commerce. In the United States, California fruits are shipped across the country, and are even sent across the Atlantic, while Florida oranges have become a staple export. Brazilian oranges are equal to the best and ought to find as good a market. It only needs a little enterprise and public spirit, at the outset, for the trade will protect itself when once established. When we see Australian fruits and vegetables shipped to the London markets, we marvel at the apathy which prevails here on such matters. This country could produce an unlimited quantity of fruits and vegetables for the old world, and it could not fail to be profitable.

THE *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday calls attention to the scandalous conduct of deputies who prevent the dispatch of business by leaving the chamber without a quorum. For three or four times last week the chamber was unable to vote on important matters because of an insufficient number being present. And yet we are now in the third protraction, and all these absentees are drawing full pay! When will congress learn that the only cure for such scandalous abuses is to pay for actual attendance, and nothing more!

TELEGRAMS from London report that great activity still continues at Antwerp and Hamburg in the shipment of arms and munitions to Argentina and Chili, and it is the impression there that both nations are determined on war. It is ridiculous enough to both of them to continue these costly preparations, but it will be sure ruin if they actually go to war. Neither of them is in a position to strike a decisive blow at once, consequently the war will be sufficiently prolonged to burden them with debt beyond all hope of repayment. Though the richest and most populous of the two, Argentina is the least prepared, and her Calle Florida soldiers and sailors will certainly get a very rough handling at the outset. The country has plenty of good material, however, and when the incapacity of her political soldiers have been fully demonstrated, it may be considered certain that good men will be found to meet the emergency. But the mischief for both countries will have been done by that time, and victory on either side will not save the country from an irretrievable disaster. We hope that the reports are not correct, but there is only too much evidence to the contrary.

THE speeches made at the celebration of the birthday of President Prudente de Moraes on last Tuesday emphasized the indisputable fact that the President in quitting office is leaving the country in a far better political situation than that in which he found it. And there is no doubt that, in spite of many mistakes of himself and others, his good intentions would have accomplished much more in this respect and would even have enabled him to improve the financial situation, if the army of the country, instead of being what it is, had been composed of a small body of well-disciplined officers and men, devoted exclusively to their military duties. But as long as the army continues to be a political factor, permanent political and financial improvement will not cease to be problematical.

THE measure recently presented to congress for making the national printing office self-supporting will unquestionably command general sympathy. What the remedy will be we do not know, but we presume that one of them will be the suppression of a part, if not all, of the gratuitous work done in that public establishment. It would be incredible that such a printing-office could not pay expenses, were it not for the volume of work done free of cost. It pays no duties, nor rents, nor taxes; and it receives unofficial work in competition with offices paying all these tributes and expenses. Were it not for the free list, it ought to be able to crush private competition. We do not commend such a competition, for it is grossly and incalculably unfair. However, if the office is to be made self-supporting, it must be paid for its work, even with all these advantages. Some time since, an opposition speaker asserted that one of our local evening newspapers was having its work done free at this office, and it may be that there are still other favors of that description to be accounted for. And it was only last week that the *Journal do Commercio* denounced the publication of a pamphlet on viticulture in the same office. Of course if the *Journal* denounces such a publication of this character, it will be consistent enough to denounce private newspaper publications and other work of the same class.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

R. M. S. Clyde

Rio de Janeiro, 6th October, 1898.

Editor, Rio News.

Sir,—As you will divine from my postcard, the most interesting part of your papers abroad to me, outside the telegrams from home, was what "A Nurse" had to say about your local hospital management. In my opinion, your managers are incapable if the nurse is correct in her statements, and I take it she knows what she is writing about. My advice to the people who pay the piper (and I suppose it is a voluntary contribution hospital without government help) would be to sack the whole staff.

Please send to the enclosed address as many copies of your paper as the bill now sent will cover.

Yours &c.

EXPERIENCED.

6th October, 1898.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Sir,—I see the question of the Strangers' Hospital is still occupying the attention of your readers, and in a spirit of fair play I should like to ask your readers to suspend their judgment on the matron's conduct until she has had an opportunity to defend herself. It is not right to decide on the *ex parte* statements of less responsible nurses who are evidently writing with the full feminine alliance we men cannot feel, and from a probably unfounded sense of wrong. *Adi alterum parlem* is a good rule which applies to all fair minded men. When the responsible matron tells her side of the question we shall be better able to form an opinion.

Yours truly,

FAIRPLAY.

Rio, 7th October, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I waited to see if the matron or her Quixotic champion would reply to the serious allegations made against the matron, by nurses who had served under her, in the Rio News of the 27th ult. Miss Ginnis accused the matron of daily and hourly petty tyranny, and impugned the directors for ignoring written complaints assigned by the whole nursing staff. Miss Chauver accused the secretary of "discrepancies" which forced her to leave the Hospital in spite of Dr. Baudem's protest. Another nurse not only made charges against the matron of sullying their good names but still more specific charges of meanness and unscrupulousness in the serious matter of disinfection. And yet you, sir, who should know better, describe all these matters as "petty annoyances." Had Mr. Roberts used the expression, I should have put it on a par with his notion of "overkindness," but coming from you I was surprised, not to say disgusted. When two whole staffs have been driven away from the Strangers' Hospital by conduct on the part of the matron which to their womanly sense was dishonour, to their professional sense was death-dealing, and to

their ideas as body employees in a sickly foreign land was degrading to self-respect, you, a "praised writer," can find no better expression for all this than "petty annoyances." I could supply you with more suitable terms, although I am no journalist. Mind you, sir, and let your readers mind it too, that those nurses were all English ladies engaged in the noblest profession known to man—the relief of suffering humanity; and if the matron was so just to all professional pride as to forget the fact, then the directors should have been gentlemen enough to recognise it. In no other hospital in British lands on the face of God's world has such a state of things been revealed and I hope the nursing journals in England and the States will take the matter up. Our *dilettanti* directors evidently do not comprehend the very A. B. C. of their duties, and if they are so ignorant and ignoring directors can deplete two expensively engaged nursing staffs in four years, then the subscribers at the long deferred meeting should rescind the Hospital from destruction by appointing a committee to make a searching investigation not only into the charges against the matron, but also as to the way in which the directors have done, or not done, their duty.

Yours respectfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

Rio, 10th October, 1898.

My dear Sir,—I am glad this question has turned up in the way it has, although I cannot say I agree altogether with you or with "A Nurse." I know Miss Jackson and I know all the nurses you mention. I liked them all very much, and with very good reason. If you will forgive me saying so—or should I say writing so—I know as much of the ins and outs of the matter as the next person, because I have heard all sides. Miss Jackson may not have been as pleasant as she might have been, but she has arrived at years of discretion and possibly she thought it well to keep a good eye on the younger and more giddy nurses committed to her care. For that reason I do not agree with the first part of "A Nurse's" letter, and I think if any complaint was to be made against her for want of disinfection, it ought to have been made to the doctor who was the best judge and not to the directors who know little or nothing about it. If what "A Nurse" says about the disinfection is correct, it is a state of things so terrible to think of, but it cannot be true, or surely the doctors would have taken some measures to prevent it happening again. The doctor has said nothing as far as I have heard, and that is a point in Miss Jackson's favor. If anything happened to my own children I would nurse them myself at home, while God gives me health and strength, but I must reluctantly say that I would tremble to hear of any of my boys' young friends going to the hospital until that disinfection business is cleared up.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

A MOTHER.

Our correspondents will now permit us to discontinue the publication of further letters on this subject at this time—always excepting, of course, any statements which the directors, matron and nurses may wish to make, and also excepting a letter sent us some days ago from Pará. Our object in opening our columns has been to call attention to complaints and abuses which the directors have thus far carefully suppressed. We regret the occasion of this more deeply, perhaps, than the great majority of our readers, but it has seemed to us both a duty and a necessity. We may revert to the subject editorially next week, should circumstances require it, but in the meantime we would recommend our correspondents to attend the annual meeting, when it is summoned, and there insist on a full discussion of the matter. The Hospital is a public institution, and the directors can not refuse to give every satisfaction, nor do we believe they will wish to do so. It is not a matter for personal antagonisms, nor for acrimonious dispute. The directors believe they are right in maintaining the matron and in declining to investigate what they consider to be trifling complaints. But they are fair-minded men and will not deny to others the right to think differently.

We are just in receipt of a telegram from Pará, signed by Mr. Osborne Wilton, who asked for the investigation of a certain case of February last, on which the doctor and matron can give evidence. We do not know anything of the case, but we shall lay the telegram, together with a statement from Miss Ginnis in regard to her treatment and the retention of her caution money, before the subscribers and submit the matter to their decision. We shall certainly do full justice to the defence, and no one will be more pleased than ourselves to see some very ugly statements explained away.—Eds. News.

A CORRECTION

Rio de Janeiro, 10th October 1898.

The Editor of the Rio News.

A Varina of the *Journal do Commercio* of the 7th inst., protests against the abuse of official printing works for other than legitimate purposes, and points out the printing of the Exposition Vitecole de S. Paul, a translation by Dr. Germano Vert, and the *Leis dos Mayas* ugeis para o lavrador, a translation of Messrs. Sutton's work, by Dr. Ennes de Souza and

myself, as being examples of this abuse. With regard to our pamphlet, the *Journal* is particularly severe against Sutton & Sons for attempting to advertise their products at a custo do paper contributed by Brazil, although the fact of the matter is that we supplied the paper for the printing of the pamphlet, and have paid the Casa da Moeda's fee for the printing of same, so that we are in no way increasing the burdens of the "poore contribuintes."

On the day of publication of above Varina I wrote the editor of the *Journal*, as per copy herewith, rectifying his error, but although he has published letters from Drs. Jacy Monteiro and Campos da Paz regarding the printing of the pamphlet "Exposition Vitecole de S. Paulo," which was done gratis by order of the Ministerio da Industria, he has not yet had either space or desire to publish the correction which I now trouble you with.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. FINLAY.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the *Journal do Commercio* on the 7th inst which has not as yet been published:

7 de Outubro de 1898.

Ilmo. Sr. Redactor do *Journal do Commercio*.

Nesta.

Amigo e Sr.

A respeito do noticia publicada hoje no *Journal do Commercio*, sobre o livro "Informações úteis para o lavrador," remitto-me dizer que V. S. foi mal informado, porque eu forneci o papel necessário para a impressão do opusculo, e as despesas da impressão foram pagas por mim de accordo com a conta apresentada pela Casa da Moeda, conforme o recibo em meu poder.

Pego lhe a favor de dar publicidade a esta rectificação, e subscrevo-me com alto apreço,

De V. S.

Atto. Am. e Cr. o. Oho.

JOHN A. FINLAY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 3.—*Senate*.—Among the bills voted was that for regulating the trial of counterfeits, singeleiros and defaulters.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Nilo Peguin introduced a bill signed by himself and 63 others for readmitting the cadets who had been detached from the military school for malicious conduct.

OCT. 4.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—A motion of Deputy Sadeia to appoint a committee to congratulate President Prudente de Moraes on his birthday was opposed by Deputy Nilo Peguin and others. For want of a quorum the motion could not be put to the vote.

OCT. 5.—*Senate*.—There was received a communication from the municipal council of the city of Rio de Janeiro protesting against the revision of municipal contracts, including that with the gas company.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Among the bills voted by the chamber was that for ratifying the treaty between Brazil and Portugal on the parcels post. There was discussed a bill for reducing to 10 reis per kilo the duty on unhulled rice that may be imported by Ricardo Correia or his assigns.

OCT. 6.—*Senate*.—Senator Ottonia asked for the repeal of Chapter 8 of the regulations of July 2, 1896, whose provisions, he said, are very detrimental to the interests of the existing trade of the country. Senator Luro Sodré defended the army, which, he said, although the basis of all progress, security and peace, has unjustly incurred odium and suspicion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of finance. The amount of the appropriations thus voted is about \$2,000,000 less than the estimate of the government.

OCT. 7.—*Senate*.—Senator Severino Vieira introduced a bill on the government of the federal district.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Agostino de Vasconcellos introduced a bill for amending the present law for the government of the federal district.

OCT. 8.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chair called attention to the difficulty in obtaining the presence of a sufficient number of deputies to transact business. There are 150 in this city, and yet 40 minutes after the hour fixed by the rules for calling the house to order only 72 were present. Deputy Nilo Peguin opposed the bill for paying to Prof. Alfred Alexander the arrears of his salary amounting to 8,991\$82. Deputies Paulino Junior and Seabra defended the bill saying that it is not just that Mr. Alexander should be deprived of his salary by a *dismissal* whose illegality is manifest and is not even contested.

COFFEE NOTES

Ten seems to have quite supplanted coffee in Ceylon, the latest returns giving 363,897 acres under tea and only 14,416 acres under coffee, of which 2,428 acres were under Liberian coffee. The decrease in acreage since 1895 has been about 10,000 acres in Arabian coffee, and 400 acres in Liberian coffee.

The new coffee-roasting establishment mounted by the Sugar Trust in Brooklyn should now be in operation. It comprises 22 roasting machines, and is designed to make war on the Arbuckles. This struggle between the Sugar Trust and Arbuckles will give consumers cheap sugar and coffee, but it will be hard on other refiners and roasters.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora says that a planter in the municipality of Alameda, Minas Geraes, dissatisfied by the taxes imposed on coffee and the low prices obtained for that product, has given orders that his coffee trees shall be cut down and the land planted with *capim* (kind of grass). It is to be feared that the aforesaid planter will soon regret his foolishness.

AMERICAN IMPORTS OF COFFEE.

The full report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics shows coffee to be the most important article, measured by value, in the imports of 1898. The total net imports compare with five preceding years as follows:

Year ending June 30—	Pounds.	Value.
1898.....	851,691,346	\$62,674,241
1897.....	724,559,536	70,803,913
1896.....	572,071,849	58,531,366
1895.....	613,551,746	91,599,860
1894.....	547,068,961	89,700,572
1893.....	551,383,250	75,111,456
Total.....	3,896,621,732	\$488,747,398
Average per year.....	649,436,955	\$81,457,916

It is apparent from the above that the very large imports of 1898 were due to coffee in ported in excess of requirements and in anticipation of the imposition of a duty. Stocks out of licensed warehouses are known to be heavy and variously estimated from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds. If allowance is made for increased consumption due to growth of population and to the decline in price, we find that the imports in 1898 were too far above the yearly average to warrant the statement that the increase was due to enlarged use of the bean. It is fair to assume that dealers and masters are carrying from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bags more coffee than was held at this time last season.

The following table shows the average import price for the past six years:

Year.	Price per lb.—cts.	Year.	Price per lb.—cts.
1898.....	7.31	1895.....	14.7
1897.....	11.0	1894.....	16.4
1896.....	14.6	1893.....	11.0

The large imports at low prices show that a duty of three cents per pound might have been levied on coffee and still left the average cost for the year nearly one cent per pound below the cost in 1897.

The coffee imported was received from the following countries:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
United Kingdom.....	1,769,978	189,119	189,119
France.....	7,331,501	2,401,667	2,401,667
Germany.....	2,127,751	35,802,385	35,802,385
Netherlands.....	34,511,165	6,012,209	6,012,209
Other Europe.....	98,111,171	21,311,180	21,311,180
Central America.....	3,917,048	42,905	42,905
Mexico.....	1,477,352		
West Indies.....			
Brazil.....			
Other South America.....			
East Indies.....			
Other Asia and Oceania.....			
Africa.....			
Other countries.....			
Total.....	870,514,215		

—American Grocer.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—We see that Frank Brown's circus opened in Santos on the 7th inst.

—From January to August inclusive 22,161 persons emigrated from Ceará.

—An exchange says that President Elías Campos Salles has rented the *palacete* of Visconde de Silva in Petropolis, for a summer residence.

—The government of São Paulo has sent a police delegate, notary and 20 soldiers to Avaré to investigate the numerous disorder which occurred there on the 6th inst.

—The city of Desterro, Santa Catharina, has an estimated population of 13,000, and the deaths last year numbered 336, showing an average of 25.8 per thousand. The births numbered 583, and the marriages 67.

—A telegram from Uberabi to the *Puiz* says that serious disputes have arisen in the *comarca* of Prata between the two rival political parties there. The life of the executive power is threatened, while the judges and public prosecutor have received threatening letters.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the hostility of the police towards the press continues to be displayed. On the 6th inst. a police sergeant attacked a brother of the editor of the *Echo do Sul* who, as we mentioned in a previous issue, had some time before been assaulted by the police.

—The municipal council of Niteroi has adopted an ordinance requiring the closing of all business places on Sundays and public holidays, with the exception of hotels, pharmacies, butcher-shops, eating-houses, restaurants, billiard-rooms and saloons (*botafumeiros*). The regulation does not apply to national holidays.

—At the election held in S. Paulo on the 6th inst. for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Campos Salles, Col. Fernando Prestes was elected governor of the State. At Avaré, although there was no opposing candidate, there were disturbances in which three persons were killed and many wounded. Some of the latter have since died.

—On the 4th inst. the state legislature of Ceará gave a dinner to the governor. The *Journal Estado* circulated a bulletin inviting the famishing sufferers from the drought to attend the dinner and partake of the abundance there displayed in the midst of general starvation. A telegram of the 5th says: "Attendance at the dinner small; the famishing citizens, who had assembled in front of the palace, were dispersed after dinner by the troops."

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 8th inst. says that the intendents of that city, Dr. Werneck, has had a conference with the intendents in regard to the price of fresh beef, which has been raised from 500 reis per kilo, consequently to 600, 700, 800 and 1000. The butchers allege that this is due to the exceptional rate of livec, they having to pay the federal government 100 per head on all cattle crossing the frontier at Chuy from Uruguay. Dr. Werneck now proposes to ask the federal government to suspend the collection of this tax.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The state government of Minas Geraes has fined the Oeste de Minas Co. 2000 and the Leopoldina Co. 500\$ for not having fences along their lines.

—Amongst the passengers leaving on the "Clydes" on the 6th inst. was Mr. J. Mawson, one of the local directors of the Leopoldina railway, who is going to Bahia on business connected with one of the railways in that state.

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro there are 2,258 k, 365 m. of railway, including 580 kilometres belonging to the general government. The state government guarantees interest to the amount of 511,610\$ on capital amounting to 9,975,000\$ invested in railways.

—The *Journal do Commercio*, of Juiz de Fora, says that on account of the present high freight rates on the Central railway, merchants of that city are causing their freight to be shipped from Rio de Janeiro to Areal on the Leopoldina railway and thence carried to Juiz de Fora.

—On Saturday last the municipal council approved its former action in granting alterations in the S. Christovão company's contract by a vote of 11 to 2. The first resolution was voted by the prefect, and the motion was given to the senate. As the last named body refused to sanction the municipal council's action in granting new favors to the Jarolim Botafumeiro tramway, it may be assumed that it will take similar action in regard to the São Christovão company.

—We were glad to welcome Mr. James Craik, the managing director of the Central Argentine Railway Co., his charming wife, and Mr. Malcolm Graham, the resident engineer of the same company, who landed at Rio from the Royal Mail steamer *Clyde* on the 6th inst., and pursued their homeward voyage the same day. Mr. Craik was delighted with the beauties of Rio, and Mr. Craik regretted that he was unable to meet his old friend Mr. H. C. Boquet and to pay a visit to Mr. F. G. Graham of the Leopoldina Railway Company.

—The *Journal* says that the Villa Isabel company, without a revision of its contract, has found an indirect way to get into passengers' pockets and take 200 reis instead of 100 reis, by simply running direct trains. Quite right. The company is required to run a certain number of trains at certain rates. Beyond that it can run as many "through" trains as it likes, and at whatever rate. It has been suggested to us that the Botafumeiro Garden company might improve its position and better serve the travelling public by doing more of the same thing. Suppose it runs a "Hotel Metropole" and "Corcovado" specials at certain hours, charging extra rates for passages. It is legal, and scores of people will gladly pay the extra charges.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio by the S. "Galileo" of the L. import & Holt line, on the 6th inst. for New York were Miss Alice Siebert, Dr. J. J. Conchman and Mr. Gonzalo Firps.

—Up to last Thursday there had been 18 deaths from beriberi on board the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* and 30 officers and men were then ill. Among the latter is, we regret to learn, the son of late naval constructor, Trajano de Carvalho.

—Shipments to Brazilian ports are rather slow owing to want of berthed steamers. Rates to Rio and Santos are becoming firmer through absence of tonnage. Merchants still resist the rise but it appears that higher figures than those current will soon be secured.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A curious controversion has just arisen between the *Puiz* and the *Gazeta de Noticias*. The former asserted that the state of the Brazilian squadron on the upper Paraguay (in Mato Grosso) is deplorable. Understanding that the Bolivian minister had recently visited the gunboat "Bahia" on his way down the river, the *Gazeta de Noticias* sent to inquire of that diplomat if the report is true. It was a very improper question to ask, and the minister of course answered it in the only manner possible; he said that the state of the ship's flatterer. And he would probably have said the same had he found the gunboat stuck in the mud.

—The national lugger "Brazil" was wrecked on the coast of Squierama, not far from Cape Frio, on the 5th inst., and four sailors were thrown upon some barren rocks, where they remained three days and nights without food, water and shelter. They were rescued on the 8th by six intrepid residents of Squierama.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. by the L. import & Holt steamer "Colydes" were the following: From New York: Mr. J. T. Leck, Mrs. Lewis and Mr. Philip Ehrhart, from Bahia: Mr. J. P. Gomes, Mr. Emilio Germino, Mr. Joao Lopes, Mr. Manoel Solera, Dr. Laurelio Soares and Lieut. Penn Camminder.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 3rd inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Niles" were the following: For Buenos Aires: Mr. H. U. H. Ennelt, Mr. Frederico G. Bignotto, Mr. J. J. Almeida, Mr. José Piza, Mr. Octavio Mendes de O. Castro, Mr. Emilio Crompky, Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Virente Hoare and child, Mr. Jacob Rugensky, Miss Jule Schomkum, Mr. John Allen and wife, For Montevideo: Mr. H. L. Richman, Mr. K. White, Mrs. Rosa Ferreri and child, Mr. Antonio F. Lopes and wife, and Mr. Miguel Lopes.

—The following passengers leaving Rio by the Royal Mail steamer "Clydes" on the 6th inst. were: For Southampton: Messrs. Arthur Danson, J. Evers, J. C. S. Kirk and Daniel Casper, For Cherbourg: Messrs. Rudolf Hess, and L. Lipman. For Lisbon: Miss Antoinette L. Parnella, and Mr. Francisco Ferreira Jorge and wife, For Pernambuco: Mr. Hermann Eisenlohr, Mr. Alvaro P. Alves, wife, 2 brothers and servant, Mr. Eduardo A. de Mello Fernandes, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Maria da Graça Azeite, Mrs. Anna P. Alves, Mr. Augusto Figueiredo Costa, Mr. Joaquim de S. Lobo, wife, child and servant, For Bahia: Mr. Lourenço da Matta S. Dias, Comendador Joseph Mawson, Mr. Olympio de Campos, Dr. Guilherme Campos, Col. M. J. de Barros Lima, Mr. P. Goffin, Mr. Joaquim Rodrigues, Mr. J. Lins de Vasconcellos, Mr. Manoel d'Aguiar Bique de Menezes, Mr. Américo Ribeiro Sanchez and Mr. André's Monnerie.

LOCAL NOTES

—Senator Lauro Sodré left for Pará on the 10th inst.

—The bishop of Amazonas has published a catechism in the Tupik language. It is dedicated to the memory of Gen. Conto de Magalhães.

—On the 8th inst. 300 students made an enthusiastic manifestation in Buenos Aires in honor of Sr. Moreno. They should have been spanked and sent home.

—The *Trihuia* says that Manoel Victorino, Barbaes Lima, João Cordeiro, Glycerio and students of the polytechnic and medical schools are watched by police detectives.

—Among the arrivals here by the "Colydes" last evening was United States vice-consul-general John T. Lewis and his bride. A hearty welcome has been given them by Mr. Lewis' many old friends.

—The *Puiz* of Sunday tells us that Canton is the capital of Ohio. This is perhaps not so good as the killing of poor Starnagel and Bomber in Cuba, but it will do to keep up the reputation of the *Puiz* for accuracy.

—The minister of industry says that the normal supply of water in this city is about 110,000,000 litres per diem, but that during the dry weather that preceded the recent rains it had been reduced to 100,000,000 litres.

—Several robberies have recently been committed at the post office and on Sunday there was arrested a postman at whose house there were found concealed under a mattress a number of letters, some of which had been opened.

—If the police deputies were as solicitous for the welfare of the country as they are for the protection of disorderly students and rabbits, we should have had the pleasure long ago of recording some attempts at useful legislation.

—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by President Prudente de Moraes on his birthday was one from nine of the journals published in the city of Rio Grande do Sul. Evidently the press of that city is almost unanimously favorable to the outgoing President.

—It not having been possible on account of the want of a quorum for the chamber of deputies to take action on the motion for the appointment of a committee to congratulate President Prudente de Moraes on his birthday, 62 deputies signed a congratulatory message.

—The *Imprensa* states, not as a mere conjecture, but as an absolute fact, that Campos Salles' cabinet has been organized as follows: Finance, Joaquim Martinho; industry, Severino Vieira; interior, Epitacio Pessoa; foreign affairs, Olympio de Magalhães; war, Gen. Mallet. The portfolio of marine, says the *Imprensa*, was offered to Gaiubol, who declined, suggesting that the present minister should be reappointed. Simão Ferraz, chief of the office of chief of police of this city.

—The temperature during the past week was very agreeable, something like what we should have had in July and August.

—The new morning newspaper, *Independência*, of which Senator Ruy Barbosa is editor-in-chief, made its appearance on Tuesday last. It will be, perhaps, devoted more to political discussion than to news, and will unquestionably command general respect and attention. It has our best wishes for a successful career.

—The *Imprensa* says that President Prudente de Moraes, when he quits office on the 15th prox., will be accompanied as far as Taubaté on his way to Piracicaba by a sumptuous train of business men who will give him a farewell breakfast at that place. Some of his friends in congress will go with him to Piracicaba.

—The *Imprensa* very justly deprecates the prevailing tendency to convert the birthdays of prominent office holders into occasions of public demonstrations. In the case of the outgoing President, however, some demonstration was useful as a corrective for the abstemiousness that has been displayed towards the President-elect.

—On Sunday the police, at the request of the director of the postoffice, searched the room of a letter-carrier residing in Rua dos Inválidos, where they found concealed under his mattress a large number of letters, some of them opened. A letter found in the carrier's pocket showed him to be in communication with a well-known thief, now in prison.

—Senator Severino Vieira presented a bill in the senate on the 5th inst. for extinguishing the civil and military *monje* *pão*. We are inclined to believe that the measure is timely and necessary, for the State has assumed too much in this direction. A reform in the pension regulations would also be beneficial, for there are too many able-bodied men, still in the prime of life, on the pension rolls.

—The semi-monthly report of the health department of this city gives the following returns for the first half of September: births, 620; deaths, 159; marriages, 102; port arrivals (according to the *Journal do Commercio*), 25,814; departures, 21,832 (the *Journal* probably means the arrivals and departures since January 1st). Among the causes of death were yellow fever 12, small-pox 2, dysentery 2, typhoid fever 2, beri beri 3, pernicious fever 12, other malarial causes 18, pulmonary consumption 101. The report gives the death rate as 11.14 per thousand per annum, but we calculate it at 10. The average temperature was 67° Fahr., the maximum being 83°, and the minimum 57° 5". The actual port arrivals were 11,092, and the departures 10,295.

BRITISH CHURCH

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received.....	Rs. 73,613\$40
Already published.....	Rs. 305
C. E. Hooge, Esq.	205
R. C. Davis, Esq.	205
David McNeill, Esq.	100\$
(2nd donation).....	100\$
Total.....	Rs. 73,785\$40

In view of the hearty response given by the majority of the English community to the appeal for funds made by the committee, not only the cost of the reconstruction of the edifice and the repairs to the organ have been contemplated, but a new flooring at first contemplated, has been provided for. It is hoped that those who have not as yet contributed, will now come forward and thus render it possible to have the seats renewed, which is greatly needed, and effect other desirable improvements.

F. S. FAYOR,
Treasurer.

Rio, 10-10-98.

CLUB BRASILEIRO DE CRICKET, v. UNITED BANKS.

One of the most exciting games of cricket that have come off for a long time in Rio was played on the Paysandu grounds on Sunday last. The Club were only able to raise a weak team, as many of the members had to send word that they could not attend owing to the tennis tournament across the bay. The weather was glorious and the pretty ground drew many pretty visitors to witness the sport, among whom we were only able to recognise Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Crawford, Miss H. Wilson, Miss Mission, Mrs. Beans and the Misses Mawson. The day was a howler's day as the scores will show. The Club taking 5 wickets for 19 runs, and Synthe 3 wickets for 8 runs for the Club; and Roberts taking 5 wickets for 9 runs and Brookings 4 wickets for 2 runs for the Banks. In the first innings the Banks were got out for 33 runs, but the Club was dismissed for 12. In the second innings Brookings did well for the Banks in his usual clean style, and C. B. Mawson showed his skill as a cricketer by putting up 14. R. Robinson did not put in an appearance until the commencement of the second innings, and although mutually agreed between the captains, under the circumstances it was certainly an irregular proceeding to put him on to bowl. It is very possible that the result of the game would have been very different had this not been done. In any case the Club Brasileiro won a very creditable victory as the Banks team was a strong one. With only 10 minutes in which to make 11 runs, Wheatley made the winning hits and carried his bat through amidst general excitement.

1st innings.

Total.....	12
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TED BANKS XITotal.....

—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies having reported in favor of concessions to the gas company of this capital, one of its members, Dr. Paulino de Souza, has presented a minority report opposing the same. He says that the company has failed to fully execute the provisions of the Briant contract of 1885, that the preference for electric lighting is already provided for and that it would be wrong to now deprive the city of the benefit of a public concurrence for the next contract period.

In reply to our enquiry last week we are informed that there are two kinds of *ipeacacania* grown in Brazil. The *ipeacacania*, as it is called by the natives, or *ipeacacania*, is a small, somewhat bushy plant, the well known Brazilian botanist, Arnaud, has used in medicine. It is not cultivated in Brazil, but grows wild in the southern provinces, and propagates itself from seeds which are contained in soft berries of a shrubby plant, which is somewhat of a thick stem and grows in the damp places of the forest, and the roots alone are used in medicine, and while they are in season all the year round they are chiefly collected from January to March. The only preparation necessary is to dry the roots and pound them into powder. The other kind is called *ipeacacania*, the southerly kind, and is found in the mountainous districts of Pernambuco and Parahyba, and is commonly known as *ipeacacania brava*, which Vauld has given the name of *ombutia ipeacacania*, but although it is much used by the natives there as a gentle purgative, it is dominant and its powers of promoting perspiration, it is not the root used in general practice.

	1898	1897
o de Janeiro...	6.717,02\$270	7.415,12\$342
antos...	3.285,02\$260	7.417,53\$835
hia...	2.050,73\$125	0.000,00\$000
rambuco...	1.765,02\$585	1.901,00\$815
ará...	1.693,01\$754	1.219,61\$399
utins...	439,02\$327	617,77\$617
ranagalya...	195,19\$507	150,18\$866
ralyba...	82,51\$184	103,17\$560
gipe...	103,89\$231	104,59\$249
ganyava...	73,45\$820	136,28\$600
etoria...	77,75\$878	61,57\$767
edro...	28,81\$630	55,07\$836
	13,30\$5378	17,58\$190

EXCHANGE.

13/50.—The National Bank opened with a rate of 13/50 on London the day the bank with 8 s/d. closed, but the other banks with 8 s/d. which the National Bank adopted later on. The money market opened with bank bills at 8 s/7 d. Private paper was offered at 8 s/7 d. and 8 s/8 d. for only a loan at 10/2 of for time. A speculative demand for bank bills but the banks well sustained their drawing rates for one hour, lowered them to 8 s/7 d. at which the market closed. The demand for bank bills was even at 8 s/d. The demand was less for bank all, but lat closing time there was a great air of hesitancy in transactions, bank bills being offered at 8 s/7 d. and 8 s/8 d. for only a loan at 10/2. The business done during the day was large and the official value of the paper milled was from 30

Rio de Janeiro, 4th October, 1898.
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
E. P. de Sauné, Manager.

	10,000	Continual
\$4,200.	10,000	do
\$4,000	9,600	do
\$4,000	9,200	do

The stock in all hands was valued at \$4,000,000.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 10th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation				
390,438,300\$ 204,687,000	264,137,500\$ 104,535,000	Stock 5% currency (apohers)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	840 000—845 000				
110,600	124,655,000	Bonds of 1887	1,000\$ 1,000	840 000—845 000				
30,000,000	11,484,500	do 1887, 6%	1,000\$ 1,000	922 000—930 000				
51,885,000	24,070,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1880	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,030 000—1,032 000				
109,594,000	28,338,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 8%	1,000\$ 1,000	1,050 000—1,057 000				
17,520,000	17,520,000	do do 1888, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 1,000	2,100 000				
11,700,000	11,700,000	do do 1888, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 1,000	1,350 000—1,370 000				
5,000,000	5,000,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 500	720 000				
65,000,000	65,000,000	do idem 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	850 000				
600,000	600,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000\$ 500	450 000				
10,000,000	10,000,000	do idem 6%	1,000\$ 500	920 000				
25,000,000	25,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 500	150 000—152 000				
2,500,000	2,500,000	do of Parahyba, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	183 000				
530,000	530,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	200				
400,000	400,000	do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	200				
		do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	200				
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	200				
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	64,050	200\$	Commercia do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000\$, July 1898	211 000—
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series	200	3,370 000	8 1/2\$, ditto	210 000—
24,000,000	120,000	301,868	60	Construtor do Brazil	60	1,645,000	4500\$, Aug. 1892	82 000—
15,000,000	75,000	27,766 1/2	100	Credito Movel	100	1,200,000	2500\$, Jan. 1896	10 500—11 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,679	12 1/2\$, ditto	16 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	700,000	July 1898	84 000—
750,000	all	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	62,000	2500\$, ditto	25 000—
40,000,000	200,000	all	100	Hypothecario do Brazil	100	212,860	4800\$, ditto	52 000—
10,807,000	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	995,399	4800\$, ditto	100 000—105 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	8000\$, ditto	4800\$, ditto	108 000—
108,048,600	540,243	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	17,543,880	6000\$, ditto	169 500—170 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mar do Grosso	200	340,400	6 1/2\$, ditto	90 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,788,943	9 1/2\$, ditto	244 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series	200	—	ditto	113 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	2,183,376	11 1/2\$, July 1898	12 000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	221,130	12 1/2\$, July 1898	145 000—115 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,086,703	10 1/2\$, ditto	135 000—113 000
—	—	10,975	200	do 2nd series	200	—	ditto	12 000—
—	—	12,500	200	Lavadores	200	—	12 1/2\$, July 1898	145 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	600,000	8000\$, ditto	135 000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	1,000,000	2500\$, Jan. 1895	135 000—
40,000,000	200,000	119,571	200	União de S. Paulo	200	679,895	6 1/2\$, July 1898	—
—	—	162	200	do	200	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,567	200	do	200	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	200	do	200	—	do do do	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	5 750—6500
20,000,000	100,000	153,283	100	Almas de S. Jeronymo	100	26,607 1/2	—	4 000—5 000
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	do	100	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Machê e Campos	200	—	—	—
30,000,000	150,000	all	100	Munizópolis	100	60,000	—	—
61,000,000	305,000	32,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,480	Int. Sept. 93	20 000—
—	—	20,000	200	do	200	—	—	11 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	100	Quilombo	100	—	Int. Jan. 91	—
—	—	10,000	100	do	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Linha	200	1,385,541	6 1/2\$, June 92	62 000—60 000
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	União Valenciana	200	40	—	11 000—
43,000,000	215,000	all	200	Sapichy	200	48,710	6400\$, Feb. 86	4 500—5 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	200	583,578	Int. Jan. 92	4 250—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carrioca	100\$	—	—	— 30 000
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Cheris Urbanas	200	163,689	—	—
7,000,000	70,000	all	200	Coronado (and Hotel)	200	5,447	14500\$, July 91	—
70,000,000	700,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	480,308 1/2	2500\$, Aug. 98	115 000—
12,000,000	120,000	59,950	200	S. Christovão	200	—	— July 98	164 000—175 000
3,000,000	30,000	all	200	Villa Izabel	200	108,890 1/2	8 000\$, July 98	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Perpetuum	100	28,142	5 000\$, Aug. 98	120 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	100 0 0—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	5 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	—	—	—
173,400	3,467	all	200	S. João de Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	2,750	200	Sai Paulista	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	85,013\$	10 000—Aug. 98	185 000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	América Paulista	200	100,654	10 000—Aug. 98	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (antiguo)	200	39,671	10 000—July 98	120 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10 000—July 98	230 000—
15,000,000	75,000	all	200	Cartões	200	45,603	10 000—July 98	135 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	230,585	10 000—Aug. 98	170 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,498	10 000—Aug. 98	135 000—150 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Itaú	200	150,493	30 000—Jan. 98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana	200	200,000	12 000—July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industria Minera	200	77,000	10 000—Aug. 98	150 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magnética	200	5,000	10 000—Aug. 98	200 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manifac. ora Fluminense	200	26,186	10 000—Aug. 98	200 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis	200	—	15 000—Sept. 98	200 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	494,802	15 000—Sept. 98	200 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	116,008	—	250 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	—	—
350,000	1,750	all	100	Santa Luzia	100	32,561	4 000—July 98	20 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	50,038	10 000—July 98	300 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	145,504	20 000—Aug. 97	180 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	43,678\$	1500\$, July 97	5000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	390,000	18 000, July 98	150 000—
2,000,000	10,000	6,755	200	Botafogo	200	15,184	1 000, July 98	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	200,000	3 000, July 98	5 000—
4,000,000	20,000	8,000	200	Confiança	200	1,500	7 000, July 98	30 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia	1,000	4,808	2 000, July 98	108 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Geral	200	400,000	—	35 000—40 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora do Brazil	200	360,000	13 000, July 98	18 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providente	200	14,035	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	126,628	1 500, July 98	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Canal de S. João Fluminense	200\$	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Taterall Aforeaux	50	38,798	1500\$, July 98	8 000—
1,200,000	6,000	5,314	200	Carregadores Fluminenses	200	51,240	1500\$, Jan. 98	28 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carruagem (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 98	200 000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Docas de Santos	100	—	—	250 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Estimacao de S. Paulo	200	2,008,472	8 000, Jan. 92	25 000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Estimacao de S. Paulo	100	2,008,472	8 000, Jan. 92	25 000—
1,000,000	5,000	9,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)	200	2,867,745	13 000, July 98	120 000—
5,547,959	27,739	all	200	Loja Publica de S. Paulo	200	13,527	10 000, July 98	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matte Laranjeira (Paraguay tea)	200	1,018,184	13 000, Jan. 97	51 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Molinos Fluminenses (flour mills)	200	32,410	9 1/2\$, Aug. 98	—
9,411,800	47,059	all	200	Suprimento de S. Paulo (supply society)	200	87,601	5 000, July 98	21 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias	200	400,000	5 000, July 98	140 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	56,441	5 000, July 98	40 000—
600,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships)	200	29,997	—	—

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Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following.

RIDGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1895. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

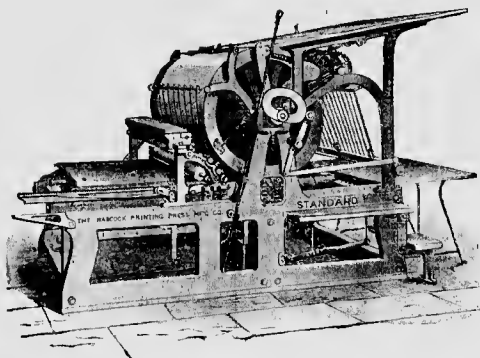
SOLDS, George W.—25 years of age height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches. Light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and a good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

EYRE, Patrick and James.—who left County Wexford Ireland, about 15 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.
Rio de Janeiro 1st July, 1898.

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